

| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution   |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Glutamate signaling in children with autism spectrum disorder   | \$57,840  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Davis                     |
| Primate models of autism  | \$75,629  | Q2.S.A                   | University of California, Davis                     |
| The pathogenesis of autism: Maternal antibody exposure in the fetal brain   | \$93,500  | Q2.S.A                   | The Feinstein Institute for Medical Research        |
| Prostaglandins and cerebellum development   | \$371,250 | Q2.S.A                   | University of Maryland, Baltimore                   |
| A primate model of gut, immune, and CNS response to childhood vaccines  | \$156,634 | Q2.S.A                   | University of Washington                            |
| Systematic characterization of the immune response to gluten and casein in autism spectrum disorders                          | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | Weill Cornell Medical College                       |
| To study the relationship between decreased hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and glutamate excitotoxicity in autistic children  | \$7,228   | Q2.Other                 | Health Research Institute/Pfeiffer Treatment Center |
| Mechanisms of mitochondrial dysfunction in autism   | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | Georgia State University                            |
| Neuroimmunologic investigations of autism spectrum disorders (ASD)  | \$264,726 | Q2.S.F                   | National Institutes of Health                       |
| CNS toxicity of ambient air pollution: Postnatal exposure to ultrafine particles  | \$229,433 | Q2.S.A                   | University of Rochester                             |
| Role of microglial activation in the serotonergic and neuroimmune disturbances underlying autism                              | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | Hamamatsu University School of Medicine             |
| Investigation of IL-9, IL-33 and TSLP in serum of autistic children   | \$8,650   | Q2.S.A                   | Tufts University School of Medicine                 |
| Neuroprotective effects of oxytocin receptor signaling in the enteric nervous system  | \$25,000  | Q2.Other                 | Columbia University                                 |
| A role for immune molecules in cortical connectivity: Potential implications for autism                                       | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | University of California, Davis                     |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development                        | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | State University of New York at Potsdam             |
| How does IL-6 mediate the development of autism-related behaviors?  | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | California Institute of Technology                  |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development                        | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | Arkansas Children's Hospital Research Institute     |
| Redox abnormalities as a vulnerability phenotype for autism and related alterations in CNS development                        | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | University of Rochester                             |
| Maternal infection and autism: Impact of placental sufficiency and maternal inflammatory responses on fetal brain development | \$108,375 | Q2.S.A                   | Stanford University                                 |
| GABA(A) and prenatal immune events leading to autism  | \$62,500  | Q2.S.A                   | Stanford University                                 |
| The mechanism of the maternal infection risk factor for autism  | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | California Institute of Technology                  |
| A non-human primate autism model based on maternal immune activation  | \$75,629  | Q2.S.A                   | University of California, Davis                     |
| A non-human primate autism model based on maternal infection  | \$200,000 | Q2.S.A                   | California Institute of Technology                  |

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| Influence of maternal cytokines during pregnancy on effector and regulatory T helper cells as etiological factors in autism   | \$93,500  | Q2.S.A                   | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey |
| Influence of the maternal immune response on the development of autism  | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey |
| Hyperthermia and the amelioration of autism symptoms  | \$0       | Q2.S.A                   | Montefiore Medical Center                        |
| Exploring metabolic dysfunction in the brains of people with autism   | \$59,856  | Q2.S.A                   | George Washington University                     |
| Autoimmunity against novel antigens in neuropsychiatric dysfunction   | \$320,000 | Q2.S.A                   | University of Pennsylvania                       |
| The Study of Toddlers with Autism and Regression (STAR) Protocol – Screening for treatable disorders and biomarkers of inflammation and immune activation in the plasma and CNS | \$158,461 | Q2.S.A                   | Surrey Place Centre, Toronto                     |

